

# THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Buripides.

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Legislative Council, March 27, 1860.

RESOLVED, That the suggestions of the Board of Education with regard to the Report of the Visitor of Schools, laid before this House on the 9th March, inst., be published once in the *Islander* and *Examiner* newspapers of this City, for public information.

By order,  
J. BARRETT COOPER, C. L. C.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
February 23rd, 1860.

IN transmitting the Report of the Visitor of Schools, the Board of Education deems it its duty to submit, respectively for the consideration of the Legislature, certain provisions of the existing Education law, which, in the judgment of the Board, require revision, as well as to offer some suggestions, calculated, if embodied in an amended Act, to improve, or render more efficient, the whole system of public instruction in this Colony.

The amendments desiderated are referred to under the following heads:

TEACHERS; THEIR CLASSES AND SALARIES.

A new graduation, according to seniority, combined with efficiency and merit, recommended.

1st. All teachers now licensed, to be called in, re-examined and classified Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

2. All future teachers, on receiving license, to receive from the Treasury Forty Pounds per annum; at the end of two years, to be re-examined, on professional attainments, character and success in teaching, in order to receive the 2nd Class Salary of Fifty Pounds; and after three years further teaching, to receive, on a successful examination, the highest Salary of Sixty Pounds, yearly.

3. Payments of Salaries to be made quarterly.

Academy teachers to be put on the same footing as other schools, supported under this Act.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

Where 40 children reside in the District, the average daily attendance should be kept at the present standard, viz. 20; and where upwards of 40, then half the number in all cases to be the standard average attendance.

Whenever the daily average attendance falls below the prescribed standard, then the amount of salary ought to be in proportion to the actual average attendance, say, at the rate of Thirty Shillings per head, as in minor districts.

BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS.

All doubt should be removed, as to the power of the Board to alter, enlarge or diminish the size of Districts, without any formal application of the inhabitants, or the necessity of appointing a Commission of enquiry—the same to be, as before, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Power may also be given to inhabitants to order at a meeting enlargement of School-houses, and to assess for the same, as well as for the original building of it, and also for the final completion of School-houses, if the original specification shall be found not to have fully provided for the same.

All School-houses hereafter to be built and fitted up according to plans to be furnished by the Board.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Where disputes arise, or doubts exist, as to who are the legal and proper Trustees of a School District, the Board of Education should be empowered, by any means they think proper, to examine into circumstances, and determine who are the Trustees; and a certificate setting forth the names of the Trustees, signed by the Secretary of the Board and two Members, shall be final and conclusive proof of their appointment and powers.

Where the Board find it impossible to determine who are Trustees, they may order, at any time, a new election of Trustees, on a certain day, which being posted on the School-house of the District six days before the day of election, shall be sufficient to call the inhabitants together; and the Trustees then elected, on confirmation by the Board, shall be deemed to be in office until the first day of July next after the date of election, or until some new election shall take place.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Establishment of Libraries, in connection with District Schools, is recommended; when a certain sum is voluntarily contributed by the inhabitants, an equal amount or proportionate rate to be appropriated out of the public funds.

SUPERANNUATED FUND.

The establishment of a superannuated fund to form an annuity for teachers incapacitated for duty, from any cause—such annuity or retirement allowance to be proportioned to length of service, and to the amount which may be contributed yearly, by the teacher claiming the benefit of such fund.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Board of Education has more than once expressed a decided conviction that the appointment of a Second Master, or additional Teacher, is indispensable to the efficiency of the Normal School. The appointment of this Teacher, either as Rector or as assistant Teacher, cannot any longer be deferred without great detriment to the educational interests of the country. This fact is forcibly impressed upon them on every occasion on which they are called to examine candidates for the office of Teacher.

The term of attendance at the Normal School should be extended from three to five months. The year to be divided into two terms of five months each; candidates for the Teacher's office to be entitled to examination at the end of the first term, and if found not qualified, to be required to attend the second term. All candidates to be examined before being admitted into the Normal School.

The buildings are not such as the Board can approve. The old building should be removed; another of larger and proper dimensions erected in its stead, and with the face towards the street, and it should be properly furnished.

Persons holding recent certificates or diplomas from any British or Provincial training Institution to be placed on the same footing as those holding certificates of attendance at the Normal School. Two of the City Schools might also be merged in the Normal School.

Instruction and training in morality, being an essential and the highest part of Education, and the Bible—God's revealed will to man, irrespective of nation or language,—being the only infallible standard of morality, it is necessary and proper that all the youth of our land attending all our public schools, of every grade, should have their minds moulded and regulated by its sacred teachings—therefore the Board recommend that the introduction of the Bible into all our public schools, of every grade and class receiving support from the Public Treasury, be authorised; and that the teachers be required to devote one half hour of the former part of each School day to moral training from the Bible—no sectarian teaching being allowed; and the teacher's remarks to be simply explanatory and practical; the children of Roman Catholics to be allowed to use their own version of the Bible, when preferred; and no children being compelled to receive these instructions, whose parents or guardians may object to the same.

The Board would also take the liberty of stating that they conceive the time has now come when our Educational establishments should be completed by the crowning addition of a Provincial College—past Acts and educational progress have paved the way for this highest and necessary addition. To

supply it with Students, three or more intermediate or high Schools might be called into operation. A new and complete Educational Act, embracing the College, the High Schools, the Normal School properly equipped, and the needed amendments of Common School regulation, would be hailed as a signal advance in the educational interests of the country. All which is humbly submitted.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN McNEILL, Secretary.

## Poetry.

### LOSS OF THE HUNGARIAN.

Gone ashore among the breakers!  
Foundered in the midnight gale!  
Disappeared like some dark phantom!  
Who the mystery shall unveil?  
Brief and bitter came the tidings—  
"None are left to tell the tale."

Erred her brave chief and his comrades  
In their judgment (which so well  
And so often had been tested,  
Nor found wanting), that befell  
Such unheeded of sad disaster?  
None remain alive to tell!

Did she, crippled by the tempest,  
With no helm to guide her keel,  
Through the cloud rack and the darkness,  
Onward to destruction reel,  
Goaded by the frantic billows?  
None are living to revail!

Were her compasses unfaithful?  
With expectancy elate  
Soon to greet their homes and hearthstones,  
Were her throngs of human freight  
Thrown at once among the breakers?  
None remain alive to state!

Did her mighty engines fall her,  
When most needed, in the storm  
Of the whirling storm, whose turmoil  
Drowned her pealing signal gun,  
Leaving her the tempest's plaything?  
None are left to answer—none!

In the midnight, in the darkness,  
In the wilder storm and snow,  
When the shrouden in their cabins  
Shrank and paled, the scene of woe  
Was enacted, was completed,  
This, in sooth, is all we know!

Yet, 'twas not without a struggle!  
Brave hearts were on board of her, who,  
Whate'er the strife and peril,  
Would be faithful, would be true—  
Whate'er the strife and peril—  
And would do what man could do,

When his energies are summoned  
By the needs of such an hour!  
Mind to lead, to stand, to conquer,  
When all other qualms and evers  
Tested in full many a peril—  
And whatever mortal power

Might accomplish, was attempted  
In that doomed and hapless bark,  
While to her brave chief and colleagues  
There remained of life a spark!  
This to know, at least is left us,  
Though all else be drear and dark!

This to know! Peace to the missing!  
'Tain it is for us to weep!  
Parent, wife, babe, maid and lover,  
Grief the short, or in the lead,  
Never more to know life's turmoil  
And afflictions, well they sleep.

Hence we hear again the larum,  
Heard so oft in life's career;  
"When ye think not," saith the Master,  
Comes the summons—always near—  
"Watch! and be ye always ready!"  
"Death runs with a lithe spear!"

### EARLY SPRING.

Oh, sweetly now the seasons change!  
From dark and grim to lightsome eyes!  
The happy birds have longer range,  
And later twitter on the eaves.

The face of nature still is grave,  
The dust of biting frost is there;  
But shining laurels boldly wave,  
Their welcome to a milder air.

The earth looks soft, as if, beneath,  
The sun's increasing warmth had power;  
And soon shall pierce the tender sheath  
Which holds the perfect snow-drop flower.

Dear is the earliest dawn of spring—  
This hint of future ecstasy—  
The thrushes feel it first and sing  
Enraptured on yon naked tree.

I would that I like them could pour  
Songs sweet as in my heart's delight!  
And when earth's winters all are o'er,  
I hope to hail a spring as bright.

## Gleanings from late Papers.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.

Another effort is to be made to give the Great Eastern an opportunity of realising the great things which many expect from her. At a meeting, held this week, the shareholders passed resolutions authorising an increase of the capital to the extent of £100,000. It is proposed to raise this sum in 20,000 shares of £5 each, and the capital so raised is to be entitled to a large preferential dividend. It is believed that this sum, if it be forthcoming, will be amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of the Board of Trade, and enable the big ship to do full justice to herself. Captain Robertson, of the Board of Trade, has recently inspected the Great Eastern, in company with the directors, and there is every probability that the sum named will be forthcoming, seeing that those who have to advance it have a strong pecuniary inducement held out to them. The interest which the public took in this speculation was a good deal damped by the untimely death of Captain Harrison, but the old sympathy for the vessel's success is fast reviving, and before the autumn sets in we may possibly see decided the great question of her success or failure as a nautical experiment.

### THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Sardinia will not accept the proposals of Louis Napoleon for the settlement of the Italian question, and fears are entertained that more blood will flow in the spring ere a compromise has been effected. Count Cavour is willing to draw the sword to secure for his master a great kingdom in Northern and Central Italy—to annex Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany, if the people of those States express the desire through the medium of universal suffrage and secret voting. Victor Emmanuel embodies the idea of Italian nationality, and his Minister is the man to carry it out. We learn without surprise, that an impression is going out in Paris that Sardinia and Austria will come to blows in the course of the spring, and it would not greatly tax the imagination to suppose another conflict on the plains of Lombardy before the month of May has run its course. Sardinian agents are busy buying horses in France and wherever else they can be found, and Austria, notwithstanding her pecuniary deprivations, would only be too happy to gird up her loins for another struggle, if she had not a wholesome dread of again encountering the heroes of Solferino on another battle field.

### SHIPPING DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

YARMOUTH, TUESDAY NIGHT.—This day we have experienced in this neighbourhood a most awful gale, causing many serious shipping disasters. The lifeboat proceeded to the assistance of a vessel called the *Zephyr*, which was observed to have sunk on the rocky sands. She was found to be lying in a heavy sea. After much difficulty, the lifeboat succeeded in rescuing and landing the crew. One poor boy, however, died of fatigue and exhaustion soon after he was brought on shore.—BRADMANIA, TUESDAY: Yesterday afternoon a flat, with signals of distress flying, was observed on the edge of the sands opposite Pyming, Anglesy. It was blowing a gale of wind from the north-west. The large lifeboat of the National Life-boat Institution was instantly despatched to her assistance. The flat's crew wished either to be brought on shore in the life-boat, or that she would remain by them. Accordingly the life-boat stopped by them. When the gale moderated, the flat was got underway, and brought to a place of safety.

AYR, MONDAY NIGHT: A telegram has just reached this place from Irvine (twelve miles distant), that a French vessel had got ashore, and that the hands had been unfortunately lost. Another ship was in the bay, with her masts out away, and in great danger.

In the House of Commons on the 9th inst., Mr. Halliburton complained of the damage which would be done to the North American Colonies by the alteration of the timber duties, and of the contemptuous manner in which these interests had been treated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He wanted to know if the decision on these duties could be delayed till the Colonies had time to make representations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the charges which had been brought against him, and said that every opportunity would be given to all members of the House for the statement of such representations as might be made to them on the subject.

THE EMPRESS'S COSTUME.—A Paris correspondent says that at the late ball at the Tuileries the Empress wore at once a peculiar and beautiful dress. "Over the familiar skirt of *tulle bouillonne* was thrown a short upper skirt of white watered silk, festooned upon both sides with wide bands of black velvet, embroidered with gold. Upon her head was placed a high crown of polished gold, upon which were imprinted in black enamel some Egyptian hieroglyphics. There were a necklace and bracelets to match. The Princess Clothilde was present. Her Imperial Highness is far from pretty, but a distinguished French political economist, speaking of her at the ball, declared he considered her the most extraordinarily endowed lady in Europe. She speaks fluently five languages; and is a thorough Greek and Latin scholar, is well acquainted with the works of all the ancient and modern poets, and is particularly fond of quoting Shakespeare. Her character, in spite of her extreme youth, is very firm—this her face indicates. The Empress is very fond of this her young relative."

SCHAMYL AND HIS FAMILY.—The *Kalouga Gazette* announces the arrival in that town of Schamyl's family, consisting of fifteen persons, including his two wives, two sons, and five daughters, with their husbands and children. Schamyl was reading when the approach of the party was announced, and he appeared at first greatly moved by the intelligence, but soon recovered his composure, and knelt down to offer up thanks to Heaven. He then sat down to table, and had just begun dinner when his youngest son, who had ridden on first, entered the room. The reception was very ceremonious, though both were evidently much affected. After kissing his father's hand, the young man retired to some distance, and, standing in a respectful attitude, answered Schamyl's inquiries. The rest of the family were received in the same manner, the men first and then the women. When all were in the room, Schamyl directed them to join him in returning thanks to God for their prosperous journey.

A "Penny Shakespeare" is among the latest English literary enterprises—well printed copies of the plays being furnished separately to the public at this small charge. It will probably be very successful, like the twopenny Waverley Novels, of which up to 1858, twelve million sheets had been sold, weighing upwards of 235 tons.

The Emperor Napoleon has consented to allow Marshal McMahon to accept the sword of honor offered to him by the admiring patriots, whom it is impossible to convince that the Duke of Magenta is no more an Irishman than the Duke of Port and is a Dutchman.

Captain Lambert, of H. M. S. *Viceroy*, has been murdered in Peru. He was 26 years of age, and distinguished himself in the Crimean war.

There is nothing important from the Morocco war.

STATISTICAL.—Eighty-one American vessels, measuring 80,449 tons, and carrying 30,015 standard deals, cleared at St. John, N. B., for Europe, in 1859. The approximate value of vessels, cargoes and freights, was \$5,399,863.

Lord Brougham has introduced a bill in the English Parliament to exempt prisoners from the necessity of pleading guilty or not guilty to indictments.

On the authority of the Quebec Gazette, it is stated that a suite of some twenty persons will accompany the Prince of Wales to Canada, among whom will be the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, and Major General Bruce.

RELIC OF THE HUNGARIAN.—The schr. *Sarah*, Capt. Upton, returned yesterday from the wreck of the Hungarian. She brings a few pieces of intelligence of interest. The clock of the wrecked steamer was found, whose hands indicated 11 o'clock and 15 minutes. This is undoubtedly the moment the steamer struck, and the concussion stopped the clock. A thick and severe snow storm was prevailing at that time. It was just at the commencement of ebb tide, which accounts for the fact that no more of the bodies were found. They were carried by it out to sea. Fifteen of the goods recovered were packed up from nine to fifteen miles outside of Cape Sable, and to the eastward of that point. Eight bodies have been recovered in all, only one of which, that of Mrs. Woods, could be identified. Singularly enough, the clock was in good order, and ran well on being started again. This clock fixes beyond question the hour of the disaster. If the reported loss of a vessel by getting into the ice and being carried ashore by the current near Cape Sable on the night the Hungarian was wrecked be true, it may afford a clue to the loss of the steamer. She may have run into the same field of ice, and thus in the storm have got upon the rocks.—*Portland Argus*, advert.

### UNITED STATES.

TWO MEN KILLED AT WOLFBORE' AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.—The Republicans of Wolfboro' celebrated the victory of the late election, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., by cannonading. They had an old iron cannon, and put in 1-2 lbs. of powder the first time, and the second time 3 1-4 lbs., and rained it in with wet sand, and when it went off it exploded, scattering into innumerable pieces.

A young man from Great Falls, by the name of Garland, twenty years old, and another by the name of Warren, of Wolfboro', seventeen years old, were instantly killed. A young man near, by the name of Kimball, who touched it, was senseless yesterday morning, and it was thought he could not live. Four or five others were severely injured.

One piece, weighing thirty to forty pounds, went through the side of Dr. Hall's house into the parlor. One piece, weighing about twenty pounds, just grazed the cheek of Daniel Horne. Several others narrowly escaped. The firing was at Wolfboro' Bridge.—*Manchester Mirror*, 17th.

MEMBER OF A STOOD'S CREW.—New York, March 21.—The oyster sloop E. A. Johnson was found adrift this morning off Staten Island, deserted, and the cabin floor covered with blood and clotter hair. A large hammer was also found covered with blood. There was also much blood on the deck, with other evidences of violence. The sloop belongs in Islip, L. I., and was commanded by George Burr. She left the city on the 15th for Virginia for oysters, with three hands besides the captain, who had five hundred dollars in cash with which to purchase the oysters. It is supposed that the sloop was boarded by three pirates, and all on board murdered.

ARREST FOR THREE MURDERS.—Providence, March 24.—Alfred W. Hicks, who is charged with three murders on board the sloop E. A. Johnson, was arrested here last night.

There were 1,200 male and 142 female prisoners locked up in the prison at Sing Sing, New York, on the 24th, being the highest number that has ever been within the prison walls.

## Provincial Parliament.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, March 1, 1860

SPIRIT OF DISCUSSION ON CLERKS' SEPARATION BILL.

(Continued.)

Hon. Mr. PALMER—I am not, at present, desirous to add anything further to the observations which I have already made concerning the principle and objects of this Bill; but as I have been called upon to express my opinions relative to one or two points on which I have not distinctly expressed my sentiments, I will endeavor to do so as briefly as possible. His Honor Mr. Hutchinson has spoken in very strong language, deprecating as he has done the allowance proposed by the Bill, to be made to Mr. Desbrisay as First Clerk of the Executive Council, and disapproving of a strong opinion, the treatment which that gentleman is about to receive at the hands of the Government. I will not comment upon that language; for it doubtless sprung from a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Desbrisay. [Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—It did.] I am very far from intending to censure; on the contrary, no one can entertain a stronger conviction of the official worth and high deservings of Mr. Desbrisay, or be more inclined to have them suitably acknowledged, than myself. Had it depended upon myself, his allowance would have been much larger; but all who have any knowledge of the modes in which, with reference to such questions, public business is transacted, must be aware that an individual cannot always secure the acceptance of his own views, but that mutual concessions must be made; one must yield to another. But his Honor Mr. Hutchinson seems to have forgotten one detail which, under the proposed arrangement, will be enjoyed by Mr. Desbrisay—I mean the remission of labor which, by the appointment of a second Clerk, he will experience to the amount of one fourth, if not one half, of what he has hitherto undergone; and certainly that will be equivalent to an addition to his salary. As to the Irish promotion spoken of by his Honor, Mr. Hutchinson, it certainly will be open to the Government to appoint a Superintendent of the Office of the Clerk of the Executive Council, if one be appointed, will not follow that the Superintendent of the Office of the Colonial Secretary. [His Honor the PRESIDENT—Public rumor says it is to be the Colonial Secretary.] With public rumor we have nothing to do: our business lies with the Bill. But I say, with respect to the diminishing the amount of Mr. Desbrisay's labors, the diminution thereof will afford him opportunities—opportunities which have been too long denied to him—of making excursions into the country for the benefit of his health, and the prolonging of his life; and, I trust, that when he shall have had experience of such relaxation and its invigorating exercise, he will thankfully appreciate and cheerfully acknowledge the great and salutary relief afforded him. His Honor Col. Swabey had alluded to the extra grants which, by the Legislative Council had been made, out of the contingencies, to the Clerks of the House. I admit that they were made for a praesumptive purpose, but being made in an irregular way, without any statutory authority, to make or limit they have swelled to large amounts. No official allowances should be left to be made in so loose a way. [His Honor the PRESIDENT—Certainly not.] They should be consolidated in a Statute, and made certain. With respect to the question asked by his Honor the President—"Will His Excellency or the Government consent to surrender the right of appointing the Clerk to the Legislative Council?" I reply that that privilege is altogether independent of the Bill, which leaves it as it is at present. What His Excellency's intention is, with respect to that appointment, I will not say just now; although an early opportunity may, perhaps, allow me to give a more satisfactory answer. Now, as to what your Honor has said about a change of policy on the part of the Government, and their coming round to embrace the political creed of their opponents, I know not on what he can, with any show of reason, base such a supposition. There is nothing in the Bill which in any way militates against the rules by which the Government are guided or organized the principle which excludes salaried officers from the Executive Board. The circumstance, should it happen, of calling in the Colonial Secretary, as a servant of the Government, does not constitute him a member thereof. As to the salary proposed, by the Bill, to be paid to the Clerk of this Council, I certainly may think it is very low, and will, therefore make no objection to any suggestion which may here be made with a view to its increase. It is quite open to the Board to ascertain the general feeling with respect to it; and, by their doing so, the Bill, in such respect, may be made acceptable to both Houses. I am happy to find that there is no objection to the principle of the Bill, and so little to any of its actual provisions. As to providing that the Clerk of this Council shall be paid the salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, I think that he has discharged all his essential duties, I think it will be right to do so; and I believe the other House will comply with a suggestion to that effect, if it be made to them.

The Bill was then read a second time. House in Committee thereon. Hon. Mr. Walker in the Chair. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Clauses of the Bill were unanimously agreed to without any discussion. The 1st clause enacts the separation of the offices of Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Council. The 2nd, that the Road Correspondent shall cease to be Assistant Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The 3rd repeals so much of the Civil List Act as enacts that the office of Clerk of the Executive Council shall be separate and distinct from the office of Colonial Secretary, and that they shall not be held by one and the same individual. The 4th enacts that it shall be lawful for the Lieut. Governor or other Administrator of the Government, and with the advice of the Executive Council to nominate and appoint an Assistant Clerk or Clerks of the Executive Council; and that such Assistant Clerk or Clerks shall, in the performance of their respective duties, be subject to the supervision of the Clerk of the Executive Council.

When his Honor, the Chairman, had read the fifth clause which provides that there shall be paid to the Clerk of the Legislative Council the sum of £75 as and for his salary, the same to be in lieu of all fees of office, allowances, and emoluments whatever.—His Honor the President said he had an amendment to propose to that clause; but before submitting it, he would like to ask his hon. and learned friend, the Premier, if he thought that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor would be inclined to concur in the course pursued by his last two predecessors by so far giving up the prerogative of the Crown, as to consent to this House appointing its own Clerk. If so, the fact could be ascertained either by his Honor as a member of the Government asking his Excellency or by an address to His Excellency from this House. Should His Excellency not object it might then be embodied in the Bill, and the prerogative of the Crown would then be waived, by His Excellency giving his assent thereto.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—I answer that I think neither mode would induce the compliance desired by his Honor. I think the right to make the appointment which has been some years in the Government, will not be relinquished.

His Honor the PRESIDENT—It is not in the Government, but in the Governor. His Honor will perceive that by the Civil List Act the Government is invested with the power; but by the partial repeal of that Act, the power is reposed in the Governor as before. Now, I wish to know whether the Governor will consent to waive this prerogative or not?

Hon. Mr. PALMER—I was under the impression at the time when the Bill was introduced in the other Branch, that the power to appoint the chief officers of this House was to be left as it was, that is in the Government; but the fact which his Honor the President has just called to my notice shows me that, after the passing of this Act, it will be in the Governor, and not in the Government. In answer to his Honor's question,

I reply that I do not think His Excellency would consent to give up the prerogative with which his prerogative invests him; but practically speaking, it is of very little consequence whether it be reposed in the Governor or in the Government. The other Branch would, perhaps, rather see it placed in the Government than in the Governor; but that would not be in accordance with the wish of his Honor, who desires that the appointment of the chief officers, as well as of the members of the Legislative Council should be left to the Council themselves. Now I hope his Honor will not make that a *sine-qua-non*, for I do not think it would be proper to place it in the hands of the Council. But I speak my own sentiments when I say that I would be extremely sorry to see any person appointed to the office of Clerk of this Council who was not acceptable to the majority collected in the Executive Council, that when contemplating the appointment they will be influenced by feelings the same as my own. As to the Lieut. Governor's sentiments concerning the appointment in question, I believe I am fully in possession of them; and I venture to pledge myself that His Excellency will neither make nor sanction the appointment, to the Clerkship of this House, of any individual who is obnoxious to the majority thereof.

Hon. Col. SWABEY—Quite understanding and fully appreciating the views of his Honor the President, I am of opinion that if concession, to the Legislative Council, of the power to elect their Clerk and their other chief officers, cannot, in consequence of opposing influences, be made to them in this Bill, the only course left to us, by which to claim the privilege, will be by an address to the Governor.

His Honor the PRESIDENT—That would be a shutting of the door after the horse was stolen. If we mean to address His Excellency, now is the time. If his Honor pledges himself that he knows the sentiments of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and of his colleagues in the Executive so well, as to be able to assure this Council that no one will be appointed to the office of their Clerk who is obnoxious to the majority, I would suggest, to his Honor to amend the Bill, and place the power of appointment in the hands of the Government instead of those of the Lieut. Governor. If the Bill pass in its present shape, the power will revert to the Governor.

Hon. Col. SWABEY—The power to appoint the principal officers of the House of Lords is in the Crown. It is one of the Royal prerogatives; and I think it will be best, in accordance with that prerogative, to allow such power to revert to the Governor here. I say this without intending any disparagement of the Government. But if not left in the Governor, I wish to think it ought to be conferred upon this House. I wish to propose that, by conference, this House shall suggest to the Assembly the propriety of making the annual allowance to their Clerk £100 instead of £75.

Hon. Mr. BAGNALL—Such an increase would only be reasonable and just. A quarterly salary of £75, his Honor the President says, is a very liberal one. True, it would be a liberal one, provided it were the salary for each of the four quarters; but I think it quite otherwise when I reflect that it is for only one quarter of the year, and that whoever accepts it will, in all probability, have no certain prospect of remunerative employment for the remainder of the year. I am decidedly of opinion that £100 would, in this case, be only a very moderate allowance.

The question was then put on the Hon. Col. Swabey's motion for a conference on the suggestion for an increase of the Legislative Council, to £100; and the same was unanimously agreed to.

When the sixth clause which provides that a salary of £200 per annum shall be paid to the first Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council, had been read by his Honor, the Chairman,—

His Honor the PRESIDENT said, I will put it to your Honors whether it would not be better to put down the present incumbent of the office at £250, and his successor at £200, per annum.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—In my opinion the present incumbent, Mr. Desbrisay, is justly entitled to a retiring allowance to the amount proposed as his salary; but if he is to be kept in office as Assistant Clerk, his salary should not be less than £250.

His Honor the PRESIDENT—I beg leave to move that it be a suggestion to be submitted, by conference, to the House of Assembly, that the salary to the present incumbent be £250, and that of his successor in the office £200 per annum.

Hon. Col. Swabey seconded the motion, having been put on the Chair, was unanimously agreed to.

The seventh clause which provides a salary of £100 per annum to the second Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council was unanimously agreed to without any discussion.

When the eighth clause which provided that the salaries of the Clerks of the Executive Council and of the Clerk of the Legislative Council had been read by his Honor the Chairman,—

His Honor the PRESIDENT proposed the following amendment:—"Strike out, 'to the Clerk of the Legislative Council,' and, 'after the word 'paid,' insert 'and also to be paid to the Clerk of the Executive Council the said sum of 75 pounds, by way of a retiring allowance to the present incumbent, to be paid by the Treasury of this Island, as soon as the Commission, appointed by the Legislative Council for that purpose, shall certify that the said Clerk has fully completed his official duties.'"

Hon. Mr. BAGNALL—Should the mode of paying the Clerk of this Council be allowed to remain as it at present stands in the Bill, it would, at all times, be unfair to the individual holding the appointment; and, in the event of his dying at any period within the twelve months, it would be grossly unjust. His widow and children, supposing him to have been a married man, and to have left a widow and children behind him, would be denied the benefit of what the deceased official had hardily earned; and which ought to have been paid to him in full, as soon as his official labors had been faithfully and fully completed.

The question having been put on his Honor the President's motion of amendment, was agreed to.

The House was then resumed, progress reported, with the suggestion of a conference with a Committee of the House of Assembly on the subject of the Bill, and leave granted.

The House was then adjourned until 12 o'clock the next day. FRIDAY, March 2, 1860.

House in Committee again on the said Bill; his Honor Mr. Walker in the Chair.

It having been intimated to the Council that the House of Assembly had declined to accede to the suggestion of the Council respecting an increase of the amount proposed for the annual salary of the first Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council,

His Honor the PRESIDENT said, I am sorry that the House of Assembly have not agreed to our suggestion proposing a more liberal allowance to the present incumbent of the office of Clerk to the Executive Council, because what we have asked for him is positively a matter of right. The power of fixing the amount of salary rests wholly with the House of Assembly. We can diminish, but we cannot increase. I, therefore, move that the clause as it stands in the Bill be agreed to.

His Honor Col. SWABEY—All that we have to do is to justify ourselves; and that we have done by the suggestion we have made, although it has proved abortive.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON—Although the friends of Mr. Desbrisay have, for the present, failed to procure him as large a salary as they think him entitled to, the contemplated change will still prove very beneficial to him. His having an Assistant